(c) if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(d) what steps are proposed to be taken by Government to improve the functioning of ONGC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) World Bank which is presently funding four projects of ONGC has not found fault with the overall functioning of ONGC.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

High transmission and distribution losses

2050. SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee consisting of representatives from the Central Electricity Authority and State Electricity Boards was set up to go into the problems of high transmission and Distribution losses in the country;

(b) if so, what are its recommendations and State-wise follow up action and results achieved;

(c) taking the generating cost into account, what is the value of the State-wise losses in rupees; and

(d) how do the losses of Maharashtra and Kerala compare and if there is a difference, what are the specific reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee has suggested that the Electricity Supply Organisations should take up system studies to prepare short-term and long-term plans for the strengthening and improvement of their sub-transmission and distribution systems and should implement these plans in a phased manner. The Committee has also suggested improvement in the energy accounting procedure and amendment to the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 by the State Governments, in its application to their States by incorporating specific provisions regarding "Summary Trial", setting up of special mobile courts, widening the provisions relating to "Complainant" and establishing a proper machinery for the assessment and recovery of revenue losses etc.

As recommended by the Committee, the Electricity Supply Organisations have been advised to carry out system studies and formulate system improvement schemes for implementation in a phased manner. This work has already been initiated by the Electricity Boards/Electricity Departments. Most of the State Electricity Boards/Electricity Departments have set up vigilance squads to conduct surprise raids of various consumer installations to check pilferage of energy etc.

(c) The transmission and distribution losses vary from State to State, the All India average for 1987-88 being 21.50 per cent. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement. *(See* below). As the generation costs and tariffs are different for different systmes, it is not possible to assign a value to the losses.

(d) The transmission and distribution losses in respect of Maharashtra and Kerala in 1987-88 were of the order of 14.32 per cent and 21.3 per cent respectively. The following factors are responsible for high transmission losses in States:—

(i) Weak and inadequate sub-transmission and distribution systems.

(ii) Low power factor operation due to inadequate reactive compensation in the system.

(iii) Lengthy transmission and distribution lines.

(iv) Large scale rural electrification programme undertaken in the country resulting in long rural lines and low power factor in many areas.

(v) Too many transformation stages, resulting in higher component of transformer losses.

(vi) Pilferage and theft of energy.

(vii) Improper load management, resulting in overloading of systems.

(viii) Unmetered supply.

(ix) Financial constraints to undertake system improvement schemes and to provide the required administrative machinery to check theft and pilferage of energy.

Statement

Percentage Transformation, Transmission & Distribution Losses (Including Comml. Losses) in State Electricity Boards/Electricity Departments during the Year **1987-88**.

Region	State Electricity Board/Department	Percentage T&D losses during 1987-88
Northern Region	1. Haryana	25.43
	2. Himachal Pradesh	21.55
	3. Jammu & Kashmir	Not Available
	4. Punjab	18.39
	5. Rajasthan	21.00
	6. Uttar Pradesh	26.82
	7. Chandigarh	17.85
	8. Delhi	Not available
Western Region	1. Gujarat	23.50
	2. Madhya Pradesh	20.54
	3. Maharashtra	14.32
	4. Goa	24.56
	5. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	17.74
	6. Daman & Diu	20.66
Eastern Region	1. Bihar	Not available
	2. Orissa	23.30
	3. Sikkim	23.92
	4. West Bengal	21.24
	5. A & N Islands	17.19

1	2	3
Southern Region	1. Andhra Pradesh	20.19
	2. Karnataka	21.00
	3. Kerala	21.30
	4. Tamil Nadu	18.55
	5. Lakshadweep	12.82
	6. Pondicherry	20.21
North-Eastern Region	1. Assam	20.09
	2. Manipur	27.60
	3. Meghalaya	8.39
	4. Nagaland	Not available
	5. Tripura	29.30
	6. Arunachal Pradesh	31.32
	7. Mizoram	30.00

Laying of pipelines to carry coal

2051. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to lay down pipelines to carry coal from the different coal fields in the country;

(b) if so, whether the assistance of any foreign agency is also proposed to be taken; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof and the total investment likely to be made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) to (c) Government have approved the preparation of a Detailed Project Report (DPR) for a Demonstration Coal Slurry Pipeline of about 30 Kms, in length from New Majri coal mines of Western Coalfields Ltd. to the Chandrapur Thermal Power Station of the Maharashtra State Electricity Board. Engineers (India) Ltd. has been engaged to prepare the DPR. The investment proposal on the pipeline will have to await the preparation of the DPR.

EIL may avail of the assistance of a foreign consultant to provide review facilities in the preparation of the DPR.

Irregularities in DESU

2052. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large scale irregularities and mis-management of finances by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking (DESU) have come to light recently;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;